

DD / S R E G I S T R Y

FILE *Bldg & Grounds* 71-3003
ADMINISTRATIVE - INTERNAL USE ONLY

MEMORANDUM FOR: **Executive Director-Comptroller**

SUBJECT : **Feasibility of Using Recycled Paper**

REFERENCES : (a) MFR dtd 28 Jul 71, same subject

(b) Memo dtd 15 Jul 71 to DCI fr
subject: ECOTIP

STP

1. This memorandum is for your information only.
2. As you requested, we have studied the feasibility of the use of recycled paper by the Agency. There is no question as to feasibility since 20 percent of the fiber used in paper manufacturing today comes from the recycling of paper waste. Thus, the Agency is already in general terms, as well as in specific areas noted below, a user of recycled paper. However, solutions to a number of recycling problems are required before the feasibility of an expanded program can be assured. The major problems toward which research and development work is now being directed are outlined in Reference (a), attached.
3. The Agency obtains 85-90 percent of its paper requirements through the Government Printing Office (GPO), and most of the remainder through the General Services Administration's Federal Supply Service (FSS). Due to the need for further advances in recycling technology, GPO has no plans at this time to stock paper having a higher recycled content than the present 20 percent average. Many of the paper products obtained through FSS are in the lower quality, utilitarian category (paperboard, toweling, tissues, etc.), and such items are currently more adaptable to being produced with a predominant portion of recycled fibers. FSS has adopted recycled fiber specifications for several paper items, and continued progress is planned. Accordingly, we will continue to obtain recycled paper products through FSS as rapidly as their new standards are adopted.
4. We will continue to keep abreast of all progress in this matter and will expand the Agency's use of recycled paper as rapidly as it becomes feasible.

15/ Robert S. Wattles

Robert S. Wattles
Acting Deputy Director
for Support

FORI/CDF Pages _4 thru 9, 12
and 14

2 Atts:

Att 1: Reference (a)

Att 2: Reference (b)

ADMINISTRATIVE - INTERNAL USE ONLY

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ADMINISTRATIVE - INTERNAL USE ONLY

SUBJECT: Feasibility of Using Recycled Paper

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(29 July 1971)

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ADMINISTRATIVE - INTERNAL USE ONLY

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ADMINISTRATIVE - INTERNAL USE ONLY

28 JUL 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT : Feasibility of Using Recycled Paper

REFERENCE: Memo dtd 15 Jul 71 to DCI fr ECOTIP

subject:

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1. The concept of more extensive use of recycled paper products has been studied in coordination with research specialists who are directly involved in production and recycling technology for the paper products and printing industries as well as the Federal Government. At present, an average of 20 percent of this Agency's, and of the Nation's, total paper consumption is coming from fiber reclaimed from wastepaper. The National Academy of Sciences has recommended in a report to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare that goals should be set to increase such reuse to 35 percent by 1985. Industry, in general, is accepting its responsibility toward achievement of this goal and has made encouraging progress in improving the quality of recycled products. In this connection, the management of pulpwood forests has also advanced to the extent that this Nation is now growing more pulpwood than it consumes. Further advancements are also expected through improved forestry practices since fires, insects, and disease are now destroying more trees than are used for pulp production. It is foreseen that pulpwood consumption may equal or outstrip production by 1985, however, if the use of paper products continues to expand. At present, the Federal Government uses only one-half of 1 percent of the paper produced for printing in the United States.

2. Effective solutions to the following problems with recycled paper are presently required and are being sought by scientists and engineers to increase its potential use:

a. The successful recycling of wastepaper is dependent upon its being kept separate from other refuse. Collection, sorting, and transportation now account for 90 percent of all expenditures for recycling, with the result that the cost of recycled products is prohibitive, except in those regions where a recycling facility is located near a concentrated supply of wastepaper.

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SUBJECT: Feasibility of Using Recycled Paper

b. Recycling produces more pollution than the processing of wood fibers due to the presence of more acids and unusable fibers in the wastepaper supply. This pollution problem can be expected to increase since wastepaper can only be recycled twice due to degeneration of the fibers. The presence of unusable fibers and pollutants, therefore, increases in proportion to the amount of previously recycled fibers contained in the wastepaper supply.

c. The quality of recycled products is not yet assured, and developments are needed as to quality controls and improved machinery in the mills that use wastepaper.

d. It is impossible to produce recycled paper of higher quality than that contained in the wastepaper supply. For this reason the products of recycled waste are now limited primarily to lower quality paper products such as paper-board, building papers, tissues, and toweling.

e. Commercial paper suppliers and printing houses generally do not recommend the use of recycled paper for printed matter. Their reluctance is primarily due to the lack of quality assurance and higher cost. It has not been found satisfactory for use on printing presses such as those used by the Agency printing facilities. Some commercial firms have found it adequate for low-quality multilith work. Recycled paper for printing production can be obtained if the customer insists, but no guarantee is provided against its inherent faults.

f. The 100 percent reclaimed paper now marketed on a trial basis for typing correspondence does not equal the quality of paper now used for this purpose. Neat erasures and corrections cannot be made to its soft-textured surface. This problem was confirmed by internal Agency tests of the "Ecology" brand papers distributed by a local paper firm.

3. The shortcomings described above will undoubtedly be solved as research and development work progress. Until solutions are reached, the Government Printing Office (GPO) is understandably reluctant to commit the Federal agencies to an all-out program aimed toward the immediate, 100 percent use of recycled paper. GPO advises that an opinion to this effect will be reflected in a forthcoming report from its Chief of Technical Research Operations, Dr. Hobbs. The Agency obtains 85-90 percent of its paper requirements through GPO, and GPO has no plans at this time to stock paper having a high recycled content.

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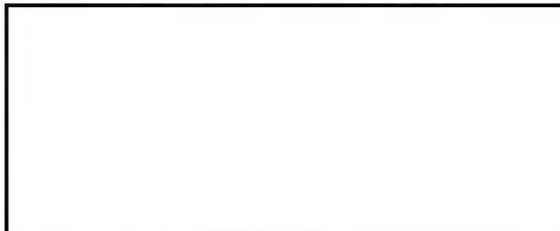
SUBJECT: Feasibility of Using Recycled Paper

4. The Assistant Staff Director of the Joint Committee on Printing (JCP) advises that the JCP also does not plan to issue specifications calling for increased Government-wide use of recycled paper due to the number of recycling problems requiring solution before the success of an expanded program can be assured. Further, the JCP finds no merit in the several bills now proposed in this area by legislative representatives and expects none of them to be passed.

5. The remaining 10-15 percent of the Agency's paper supplies are obtained primarily through the General Services Administration's Federal Supply Service (FSS). Since the type of paper supplies provided by the FSS falls in the utilitarian category, i.e., paperboard, toweling, tissues, etc., these are presently adaptable to production through the recycling process. The Director of the Standards Division, FSS, advises that standard specifications have now been adopted for 14 of the various paper items which can be produced from recycled waste, and continued progress is planned. As the standards are adopted, the recycled items will be furnished to all Government agencies.

6. In summary, considerable research and development work remains to be done in perfecting the recycling process and the resulting products. It is concluded that the Office of Logistics should continue to keep abreast of all progress in this area and take action to expand the Agency's use of recycled paper products whenever their quality and cost are comparable to woodpulp products.

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Member

Ad Hoc Study Group, OL

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Executive Registry

71-383511

DD/P

1-3578

15 July 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

SUBJECT : ECOTIP

REFERENCE : My Memorandum, dated 30 June 1970
to the Director
Subject: Request for Elaboration
of Issue Raised in the Director's
Briefing

1. In following up my earlier inquiry as to what the Central Intelligence Agency could practically do in joining the struggle for ecological survival, one possible answer emerges from the substance of the attached article, "Read and Recycle and Save our Trees," published in the July 15 edition of the Washington Post.

2. Would it not be possible for the CIA to take the initiative and start using recycled paper wherever feasible, as has been recommended for the GPO and GSA, and -- by publicizing that fact -- encourage other government and non-government organizations to follow its example?

3. Simultaneously this suggestion is being submitted to the Suggestion Awards Committee, since its adoption would save the Agency a great deal of money.



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30 June 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

SUBJECT : Request for Elaboration of Issue
Raised in the Director's Briefing

1. In the conference with Agency personnel, held in the auditorium on 19 June 1970, you expressed great concern about the future, stating that the problems of the environment are worse than the atomic bomb or the ICBM.

2. There is, as you are aware, widespread agreement with that concern, and some, in fact, have called for immediate all-out international efforts to prevent a final global disaster.

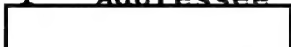
3. In view of these warnings and your own expressed concern, do you have any guidance for the Agency toward participating in some way in this struggle for survival?



WL:ntl

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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

Feasibility of Using Recycled Paper

FROM:

Acting Director of Logistics
1227 Ames Center Bldg.

EXTENSION

NO.

STAT

DATE

29 JUL 1971

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

RECEIVED

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OFFICER'S
INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

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Re the foregoing notations, the attached report on the results of subject feasibility study has been prepared for submission to the Executive Director-Comptroller.

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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

DD/S REGISTRY

SUBJECT: (Optional)

ECOTIP

FILE

Bldg & Grounds

FROM:		EXTENSION	NO.	25X1
			DATE	15 July 1971
			STAT	

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

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19 JUL 1971

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11.

Director of Logistics

12. DD/S Distribution:

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13. DD/S 71-2862: Memo dtd 15 July 71 to DCI fm
sub: ECOTIP

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*Please give me a report on feasibility**10-11 Jan - Please do feasibility study, and forward results by 28 July 71.*

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DD/P-3528

15 July 1971

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SUBJECT : ECOTIP

REFERENCE : My Memorandum, dated 30 June 1970
to the Director
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GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

Read and Recycle— And Save Our Trees

ABOUT 300,000 TONS of newsprint are used yearly in the Washington area, but only 21,000 tons of that is recycled. The difference means a lot of trees cut down.

The matter of trees has become an issue of great concern to the Prince George's County Committee of the Maryland Environmental Trust, which has issued a report calling for a broader program of recycling waste paper.

Their target: 280,000 tons of solid waste which, they say, could be put to good use.

The 7 per cent of newsprint that is currently being recycled annually saves 420,000 medium sized trees, according to the committee report. In addition, the recycling reduces papermill pollution and garbage collection problems, the committee said.

Japan today leads the world by recycling 50 per cent of its paper. If the metropolitan Washington area did the same, according to the committee report, three million trees could be saved annually.

Adding to the problem, the committee said, is the fact that national newsprint consumption — now at 9,545,000 tons yearly—will double by 1985.

Difficulties are also increasing currently, the report said, because of a depression in the wastepaper dealers market. Dealers now pay \$6 a ton, and sell it for an average of \$17 a ton, but the profit is only \$2-3 because of increased costs for processing and freight.

The recycling process is not new. It's been used for 50 years, and currently about 25 firms handle and recycle fiber, the committee said. The Garden State Paper Company of Garfield, N.J., one of the early pioneers, was the first to find a way to remove ink from old papers and to build a papermaking machine for recycled newsprint.

The Bergstrom Paper Company of Neenah, Wisconsin, has recently made significant advances, according to the report, in processing recycled fibers into suitable office writing and business paper. By including the inks, resins, and clays in the paper, this process leaves a residue of about three pounds of waste per 100 pounds of reclaimed paper, as opposed to 20 or 35 pounds in other methods.

The result, the report said, is that one ton of recycled fibers saves 20 live

trees and one ton of unclaimed polluted waste.

Bergstrom's local agent, Wilcox-Walter-Furlong Paper Co., has been promoting recycled/100 bond and offset printing paper. In addition, one Metro-area retail grocery outlet has recently introduced recycled bathroom tissues and towels.

But what can other people do? The committee report had some answers.

First, the waste from lumber mills, shops and yards, municipally condemned trees, and the clearing of lands by construction, contractors, could all be shipped by rail to woodpulp mills for making paper.

Recently, the report said, one area city could not find a source to dispose of 600 tons of diseased and storm

damaged trees. That waste could have been used.

Both business and government, the report said, could help the problem by using recycled paper. The committee suggested that the U.S. Government Printing Office and General Services Administration, both very large buyers and users of newsprint and office stationery, could use totally recycled paper and specify that bidders on contracts use a percentage also.

The committee also urged that business firms, which the report said contribute to the solid waste problem, should aid the recycling system financially. In addition, newspapers were urged to use, and publicize use of, recycled products.

The committee's report was printed on recycled paper.

71-3835

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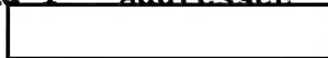
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